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PEKING NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 11th. ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Yesterday was the sixth anniversary of the Republic, and, although the President had issued a Mandate a few days earlier announcing that, on account of the sufferings caused by the floods in North China, all entertainments and receptions were to be cancelled, the event was celebrated in fitting style. The streets were gaily decorated with the five-coloured flags of the Republic, and festoons of flags and bunting were artistically draped from the projecting points of one building to another. At the cross roads and other prominent places in the main thoroughfares there were large artistic arches worked in variegated colour schemes, and lighted up by different coloured electric lamps at night. Along the Chien Men Street the decorations were specially good, and, in the evening were one mass of light and colour. In the Central Park large crowds collected to watch the fireworks display, and the theatres, which were also specially decorated, were crowded with those wishing to witness some of the old historical plays which were staged for the occasion.

The main feature of the day was the review of the troops by President Feng Kuo-chang. This took place at the Nan-yuan, the old Imperial Hunting Park, some ten miles from Peking, which is now used as an aviation school and training ground for the New Model Army. The road leading from Peking to this place had been newly repaired for the occasion, and, following the old custom of covering the roads over which the Imperial Family had to travel with yellow sand, a layer of bright yellow earth was laid over the whole length of this roadway. The President, Premier and members of the Cabinet arrived in their motor-cars at 10 a.m., and as soon as they had taken their places on the review stand the order was given for the troops to begin their march-past.

A NEW TYPE OF AEROPLANE.

Seven aeroplanes immediately ascended and, after circling above the review stand, continued to hover overhead until the parade was finished. Great interest was shown in the machine invented by a Chinese engineer and made locally. This machine was easily distinguished from the others, because its propeller was placed behind instead of in front. In the place where the propeller is ordinarily situated there was a machine-gun. One of the Military Attachés informed your correspondent that the invention, of which he had been privileged to make a close inspection, was a very far-reaching one, and that foreign experts were taking a keen interest in the doings of this machine. As this officer had spent two years at the Front as a staff officer he was able to speak from experience.

The two divisions, totalling twenty-two thousand men, marched past in excellent formation and alignment, and were repeatedly applauded by the onlookers for the smartness with which they carried out their evolutions. There were units of infantry, cavalry, artillery, machine-gun batteries, pioneers and railway battalions, and each was well equipped and accoutred.

As soon as the review was over the President and the Cabinet returned to the Palace, while the guests were entertained to luncheon in the large pavilion by the Entertainment Committee.

THE FLOODS—WIDESPREAD DEVASTATIONS.

Up to date the floods have shown no signs of abating and the prospects for the coming winter are indeed sad. Despite the energy shown by the Government, and the generous manner in which foreign and Chinese charitable institutions are rallying to the rescue, the relief measures are far from adequate. I am informed that the Rockefeller Foundation Board in Peking have been instructed to lend as much assistance as possible toward alleviating the suffering caused by the floods. With characteristic energy, they immediately approached the Russian Minister for permission to use a large tract of land in the Russian Concession at Tientsin for the purpose of erecting huts, and matsheds to accommodate some thousands of refugees, whom they intend to feed and house during the coming winter. The American Red Cross and the members of the American Asiatic Association of Tientsin both held a meeting during the past week and decided to centre all their efforts on flood relief, and both of them passed a resolution to the effect that all monies in their exchequers should be used for that purpose.

The ratepayers of the British Concessions held a meeting and decided to donate, in the concession, so that the water could (Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE FORGED PASSPORT CASE AT SHANGHAI.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

The case was concluded at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on October 19th, before Mr. G. P. Byrne, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, in which Loh Kien-dah, No. 382, Honan Road; Yen Zung-tsai and Yang Ying-soo were charged with forgery in connection with the fabrication of false passports used by the Germans for the purpose of returning from China to Germany.

The Assessor said—These prosecutions have their origin in the sinister activities of certain individuals who have since been translated to other parts. Too long had they abused the neutrality of China for the furtherance of their scheme as belligerents and to the prejudice of China and its people. After the experiences that three years of a terrible war have given to the world it is unnecessary perhaps to emphasize here the serious consequences that result from the making of spurious passports—what loss of life and treasure may we not attribute to the handiwork of the watched instruments of craft in this case! However, we are convinced that the Chinese implicated in these forgeries were not fully conscious of the serious nature of the acts they did and consequently we do not see our way to visit them with the punishment that would be theirs if a clearer understanding of their position had been present to their minds. They were the not altogether ignorant tools of a man who seems not to have been entirely a free agent.

The regulations made in the course of this case should have the effect of deterring any reckless Chinese or foreigners of what condition ever in the settlement from intermeddling with transactions susceptible of being turned to political use.

You, prisoner Loh, are an old workman, and we go so far as to say that you have hitherto been capable and an honest one. It is clear to us that you were not able to withstand the inducement held out to you to make a petty gain, and you wilfully closed your eyes to what you must have known to be the criminal side of your conduct in making the seals and procuring to be made the documents mentioned in the evidence adduced against you. As you stand before us in the dock at the close of a laborious and useful life we cannot but feel pity for your age and infirmities. We will deal with you as leniently as possible in sentencing you to a term of four months imprisonment from the date of your arrest.

You, prisoner Yang, fortunately for yourself, do not appear to have come into personal contact with the emissary Kindler. We are convinced that the passports were lithographed in the German establishment, and the fact of their having been so lithographed must, from your reiterated statements in the witness-box, have come to your knowledge, if not during the process of their manufacture at least soon after their completion. Yet you denied all knowledge of this transaction, and various employees of yours, under your control, made a like denial. It was significantly described by the police officer as half-hearted. You have not shown any signs of contrition, and in fact we are of opinion that most of your evidence is unworthy of belief. We have some doubt as to your being a principal in the commission of the forgery, but not any doubt as to your being an accessory after the fact. Doubtless the grievous character of your offence has been by this time brought home sufficiently to you, and we therefore order you to pay a fine of \$800 and to enter into your recognizance in the sum of \$1,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.—V.C. Daily News.

then he jumped out. The cost of this dyke will be fifty thousand taels. The authorities of the French Concession have decided upon the same procedure. These dykes will not make any difference to those resident in the Extra Mural Concession beyond the old mud wall, but it will save the old concession and a large extent of residential territory on the Taku Road.

The native City is woefully overcrowded with refugees from all parts of the city. It is stated that in the City alone sixty thousand destitute are receiving assistance from charitable institutions, and another sixty thousand are either being cared for by their friends or by private effort. It is now almost certain that the water will not be drained off before the winter sets in, for it is as high now as it was a week ago. The cuttings made in the Mashan Canal and the breaches in the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have not had the effect expected. The high state of the Peiho river and the general flatness of the country does not tend towards rapid drainage.

The report that the floods were caused by the bursting of the Yellow River banks is incorrect. According to the Adviser to the Government on Conservancy, who has lately been on a trip in districts adjacent to that river, the Yellow River has nothing to do with the present inundations in north China. The floods were caused, and are still being fed, by the over flowing of the Chihli rivers, especially those which are crossed by the Peking-Hankow Railway line. In some instances small streams, which in ordinary circumstances are only twenty yards in width, were in a few days two miles across and from forty to fifty feet deep. They swept away bridges, piers and embankments on the railway, six hundred bridges being made in the line. Steel girders several tons in weight were carried six miles down stream. Whole villages were swept away and many others covered with water.

In the Wei River Basin the suffering has been extreme, the people having had to contend during the past two years with alternate droughts and floods. No one is able to estimate the loss of life, but it must have been considerable, and the general conditions are most pitiful.

ENEMY REGISTRATION IN SHANGHAI.

A GERMAN'S INSOLENCE IN COURT.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on October 19th, the case was continued in which G. Sinnecker, a German, was charged with failing to register as required by a notification issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted. Sinnecker, speaking from the writer's desk—I wish the Court to allow me an official interpreter.

The Assessor—An interpreter? Get into the dock.

Sinnecker—I wish to address the Court from where I am; I am not a felon.

The Assessor, to Det.-Sergt. Yorke—Officer, will you obey the instructions of the Court?

With this Det.-Sergt. Yorke conducted the accused to the dock, the latter muttering quite audibly as he went, "force majeure."

From the dock the accused asked to be allowed to make his defence either from the witness-box or the solicitor's table. The case, he said, was not a criminal one.

Det.-Sergt. Yorke was first called by the defendant. He said when he served the summons the defendant accepted it with the remark—"I accept this summons under protest and as a lawful citizen I shall defend my case. I know it is a ticklish case, but I, as a lawful citizen, shall defend it."

In the course of a lengthy defence which took well over an hour and a half to read, the defendant said that he objected to the summons which had been issued against him on the ground that it was illegal. The Municipal Council as a municipal body had no right to make any such complaint against him without being ordered to do so by the Peking authorities. "I wish to draw the Magistrate's attention," he continued, "when he was interrupted by the Assessor."

Why the Magistrate's attention? The accused—I am addressing the learned Magistrate. I wish the learned Assessor to understand that I am addressing a Chinese Court.

The Assessor—Of which I am a judge. The accused—In what way? In 1869 it was laid down that when different nationalities were concerned an Assessor would sit, but only to guide the Magistrate.

The Assessor—Those rules are not in force. The accused—Not at the present time; it doesn't seem so.

The Assessor—The constitution of the Court at present is regulated by the proclamation of the Consular Body of 1911 in which the then existing magistrates were confirmed in their positions and they were to act under the guidance of and in concert with the Assessor of the Court. That is the foundation of the present jurisdiction. You must address the Court and not the Magistrate alone.

Continuing reading from his defence, the accused claimed that the Municipal Council having made this complaint against him had clearly exceeded its rights and had assumed the status of a simple police power under the Waichiaoou which had never been conferred upon it. Accused then referred to the letter which he received from the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs which he read at the previous hearing containing the sentence: "If there is any other authority besides our registration department dealing with the registration of Germans and Austro-Hungarian subjects, this is illegal."

The Assessor—That, of course, is a pronouncement of a layman who is incapable of deciding such a point. That is the point which this Court has to decide. I cannot allow the pronouncements of a layman, whatever position he occupies, to influence the decision of this Court. That is what we are here to decide.

Defendant—When China declared war she took over all legal rights over German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, and we must all recognize that the authority deputed to control German and Austro-Hungarian subjects in the Settlements is the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

The Assessor—The declaration of war by China had, and could have, no effect upon the constitution of the settlement. It may have affected the individual member, but not the constitution.

The defendant then went on to say that the Chinese registration was before that of the Council, and he had complied with the orders issued by the Waichiaoou. They therefore had a most interesting legal position inasmuch as the Municipal Council on one side charged him with disobeying Chinese regulations, though it was well aware that the Chinese did not want to interfere with the extraterritorial rights of the International Settlement.

Germans and Austro-Hungarians by the declaration of war did not become enemies of the municipality, and he most strongly objected to the issue of a summons such as this and reserved to himself the right to hold the Council responsible for all the consequences entailed by their having exceeded their powers and acted in a way detrimental to a certain section of the peaceful and taxpaying residents of Shanghai.

The defendant then proceeded to argue upon two points: (1) That Shanghai was indisputably Chinese territory with Chinese sovereign rights over it as far as those rights had not been reduced by treaty or proclamation issued by the responsible Chinese authority.

The Assessor—They have been. The second point was that the Municipal Council could only act by reason of the powers conferred upon it by the Land Regulations and beyond these only as far as authorized by the Chinese Government. Any act beyond these powers must therefore be ultra vires and illegal. To deprive the German and

Austro-Hungarian residents of Shanghai of passage upon the municipal roads after Saturday, October 6th, unless provided with a permit, was clearly against article 6 of the Land Regulations. It was an interesting fact, however, that the Council still allowed them to pay taxes.

The Assessor—You admit that the regulations for registration are the law of China?

Defendant—Yes.

The Assessor—And the Settlement is Chinese territory?—Yes, but possessing extraterritorial rights.

Therefore, it follows that the registration regulations are law in the Settlement. You have said that these regulations were the law of China?—Yes.

The defendant then went on to say that regulations were not sent to Mr. Siffert, the Senior Consul, officially, but a copy was sent to him by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs at Mr. Siffert's request. It was evident from that that the Waichiaoou had not sent instructions that the regulations should be handed to the Council. It also appeared from the letter that it was not the Envoy of Foreign Affairs who wanted the Council to take steps to enforce the regulations, but Mr. Siffert, who did not apparently think it necessary to call a meeting of the Consular Body, but merely expressed his desire that the Council should enforce them in Shanghai. The neutrality of Shanghai had been given up merely to molest and harass the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, and would have no effect whatever upon the outcome of the struggle which was proceeding in Europe.

On the subject of the proper local authorities to enforce the regulations, the defendant submitted that they consisted of the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, but at the same time the local authority had no power to enforce the regulations in the Settlement.

The Assessor—Why did you go and register then at the Bureau for Foreign Affairs? You could not be compelled to go and register.

The defendant—The local authority has no executive power in Shanghai.

The Assessor—And the Municipal Council can only act upon powers given them by the Land Regulations?—Yes.

Therefore these regulations cannot be enforced at all?—No.

Then the registration with the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs is illegal?—No. It is legal.

That is contradictory?—No, it is not. It is legal, but unenforceable.

The defendant then went on to show that the Council had allowed Chinese officials to function in the Settlement in the sealing of German institutions and the seizure of arms. They had not only permitted it, but had helped with officers of the police. If the local authority was ever meant to be the Municipal Council then the police should have done these things by themselves.

The Assessor pointed out that the sealing was done by order of the Mixed Court. The defendant was proceeding to complete his argument when he again addressed the Magistrate to the exclusion of the Assessor.

The Assessor—You must address the Court.

Defendant—I do not recognize you as being in charge of the Court. You are biased. I have got it from the learned Assessor that this is a Chinese Court.

Assessor—I did not say I was in charge of the Court. I said I am a judge of the Court, not in charge.

Defendant—You might rank as Senior Assessor, but you are an assessor, not a judge. The Magistrate is the judge and you are assuming, you are prostituting his powers.

The Assessor—You will withdraw that word "prostituting." Otherwise I will commit you to prison.

Very well, I withdraw the word "prostituting," but I say you are usurping them.

You will withdraw that also, or I will commit you to prison.

I withdraw it on condition.

You will withdraw the whole of those remarks or I will commit you to prison.

Very well, I shall withdraw.

The defendant concluded by again voicing his protest against the summons.

Mr. Newman, replying on behalf of the prosecution, said that if they separated and examined the speech of the defendant it contained the greatest number of contradictions that it had ever been his lot to listen to in the Mixed Court. Taking the defence and picking out the correct from the incorrect they would find that the defendant's statement of what he imagined to be the law was exactly what the Council relied upon in the case.

The Court reserved their decision.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

The following appointments and Promotions are made, subject to confirmation by Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:

Mr. Alfred Morris, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 18th October. Posted to Saiyungpau Division.
Mr. Bertram Tanner, to be Divisional Superintendent, from 20th October. Posted to Queen's College Division.
Corporal Kong Ki-fai, Queen's College Division, to be Lance-Sergeant, from 17th October.
Private William Thomas, Victoria Division, to be Corporal, from 22nd October.
Private Ho Cheuk, Khy Ho En, Ma Hin Lo and Ong Huk Chye to be Lance-Corporals, from 22nd October.

(Sgd.) E. RAPHS, (Officer in Charge of District), Hongkong, October 24th, 1917.

NO. 1, HONGKONG, V.A.D.

The monthly lecture and drill will take place at the Military Hospital, Bower Road, on Friday, 26th instant, at 10.15 a.m.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

There is every indication that the sum raised by the local celebration of "Our Day" last week will be three times as large as last year and nine times as large as in 1915. Nor can it be said that this gratifying result is mainly due to the "Drawing of War Bonds," for without that source of revenue the total will probably be double that of 1915. When it is remembered that the population of the Colony has not undergone any remarkable increase in the last two years, but that, on the contrary, the European community has dwindled, it will be evident that while there may be cause for congratulation now, there was reason for some of the adverse criticism offered in the past.

The number of tickets sold for the War Bond Drawing was disappointing. The chance of winning a large prize for a small outlay appeals irresistibly to people all over the world, and especially to the Chinese, yet the total subscribed in Hongkong and the outputs was only \$50,000. Had the scheme been vigorously worked there is no reason why it should not have attracted five or six times that amount. The promoters were either lacking in courage or imagination. They would almost seem to have been seized with some misgivings as to the morality of the proceeding, and to have reasoned on the lines of the wet nurse who was engaged to rear Mrs. Midshipman Easy and, while admitting that she had a baby of her own, pleaded in extenuation that it was "only a very little one, ma'am."

Instead of resorting to half-measures, when once they had decided on their course, the Committee of "Our Day" should have left no stone unturned to achieve as great a success as possible. Without any risk of being misunderstood, I can say now that the lottery was never given anything approaching adequate publicity. Indeed, but for the attention drawn to it by the Rev. J. K. Macdonald, it might almost have been overlooked. In the official announcements relating to "Our Day" this feature of the programme was hidden away as though it was regarded as something of which to be ashamed. I do not suppose that a single cent was spent in advertising it in any of the newspapers in the Straits, the Philippines, or Japan. Contrasts this with the effort shown by the Western India Fair Club, which ran the War Loan Lottery in India. Two months before the last date for receiving applications full double-column advertisements were placed in the leading newspapers in the Far East, and it was only the intervention of the Hongkong Government which prevented many subscriptions being received from this Colony. It does not seem to be realised by those who undertake such matters in Hongkong that in order to make money one must be prepared to spend some. The public, believe me, are far better pleased with an increase in the number and value of the prizes offered than they are in the barren assurance that nothing has been deducted for expenses.

It will be generally admitted, I think, that the correspondent who complained of the treatment meted out to those who had taken tickets for unserved seats at the life in the Public Gardens had right on his side. The organisers of the entertainment undertook to provide seating accommodation for a given number of people in return for a stated sum, and it was a breach of contract to change the conditions at the eleventh hour. Because the opportunity arose to make a better bargain. When it was found that the demand for \$5 seats should have been referred to the second evening's entertainment instead of being given the places already sold to others for \$1. There would have been no injustice to anybody in that, but suddenly to tell the people who had bought their tickets and made their arrangements to attend on the first night that they must be content to wait for the second was very unfair.

A correspondent writes:—The papers omitted to mention that the attractions on the afternoon of "Our Day" included a tennis party given by Commodore Sandeman, R.N., at the Peak Club. It is understood to have been an unequalled success.

It did not occur to the reporters, I am afraid, to scour the Peak for side shows; they had their work cut out for them on the Murray Parade Ground.

In this connection I should like to suggest that on such occasions in future the Committee should appoint one of their number to furnish the representatives of the Press with full and authentic information, as is the invariable practice in England. It would make for accuracy and completeness, besides saving the newspapers a lot of time. After all, it should be remembered that those most interested in the reports are those to whom the organisers are indebted for co-operation and assistance.

In the Diamond Jubilee Supplement of the Daily Press it was stated that "we can find no European who has witnessed the whole of the remarkable evolution that there has been locally during the life-time of this journal." A correspondent has been more successful in his investigations, for he has discovered that Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, who is still in the Colony, arrived on August, 1853, and has remained here ever since, except for holiday trips to Great Britain, Japan, etc. Her record is unique.

RODERICK RANDOLPH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MRS. BESANT AND INDIA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, During the last few days, the lengthy telegrams in connection with Mrs. Annie Besant and Indian politics have been read with great interest by the Indian portion of the British subjects in the Far East. But as Indian politics are not much discussed here, these telegrams are bewildering to many Englishmen and Europeans, who, in the absence of all the facts, cannot form any definite opinion.

The activities of Mrs. Besant in England in the early 'eighties were only too well-known and are now past history. This wonderful Englishwoman, who is of very strong mind, has been active for several years past in India, preaching Theosophy and educating young Indian minds. Lately she has taken up Indian politics, and, in her terse and characteristic way, taken up the cudgels for the Indians, preaching self-government or "Home Rule," and indulging in "straight thoughts and talk minus the frills." For the educated Indian her forceful sayings have a strange fascination, but they are too strong for the young Indian mind. The cautious and moderate portion of the Indian people, seeing the way in which the matter was being run, withdrew.

The powers that be in India seem, however, to have taken alarm, and Lord Pentland, the Governor of Madras, ordered Mrs. Besant's internment. Now when Greek meets the Greek, there is the tug of war. On the evening before her internment Mrs. Besant sent forth a stirring manifesto to all and sundry. The appeal was too much; it roused and united the Indian minds. The immaculate life of this "white woman," her disinterested public services to the Hindus, and, above all, her strong personality, were a theme of admiration for the Indians, in whose eyes she was a veritable "devi" (Goddess). By the drastic step of internment Mrs. Besant's very strong agitation was got up all over India. Even the more staid public men viewed the Government's action with strong disapproval, and petitions from all over India were sent to Great Britain and questions were asked in Parliament, pointing out the step was drastic and retrograde and appealing to the British conscience for redress. Mr. Montagu, the Secretary for India, poured oil on the troubled waters in a public speech, in which he declared that the time had come for a thorough reorganisation of the whole system of Indian Administration. The old statute-ridden machinery of India had been tested by the war and found wanting; it must not continue to exist. The India Office was a perfect apotheosis of circumlocution and red-tape beyond the dreams of any critic. The Executive of India had broken down utterly, and the only way to repair it was to render it more responsible to the people of India. He further added that he had "visions not of a single system of Home Rule for India, but of a series of self-governing provinces, and principalities with federal control." Now this showed the "cloven hoof." These "visions" came from a high official of the Government, and the minds of staid and sober Indians. The Government sat at last the wisdom of releasing Mrs. Besant, who is now regarded by the Indians as a martyr. The visit of the Secretary for India this autumn is hailed by the Indian enthusiasts with great joy. They have very high hopes, but the Anglo-Indian papers in India, paint a very useful and dismal picture of the future. Both sides are extremists and wrong.

The moderate portion of the Indians know that the Indian question is very complex as complex and complicated as that of Ireland—bristling with many side-issues, and many conflicting interests. Nearly a quarter of the Mahomedan population is uneducated, and many of them are fighting people; their interests must also be safeguarded. What the Indians most cry for is higher posts compatible with their ability, more sympathy for their aspirations, encouragement of home industries, and rights of equality when they enter other British Possessions and Dominions. For the present "Home Rule" is too advanced. India has to master Geometry before she tries to grapple with trigonometry. Self-Government has to come, but by degrees; everything at its proper time.

This War has hastened many things; it has hastened the end of many an autocrat; it will break the sword of despotism in twain. Surely Great Britain, who to champion a small State did not hesitate to pour out the blood of her best sons, to spend the wealth accumulated by generations, and to stake her very existence, will not refuse her daughter the same liberty as she is fighting to confer upon others. The handful of extremists who have chosen this hour for a strong agitation to embarrass the Government for their own selfish ends have shown bad manners and questionable taste, to say the least. These hot-heads do not know what they are about, and what risk they run. India has played her part well and nobly in this war. We admire the moderate, who, understanding the present situation, have helped, and are helping, the British Raj in every possible way; whose faith is large in British might, who accept British rule in India as a dispensation, and deprecate the situation created by this handful of hot-headed agitators as inopportune and useless, and as giving the appearance of disaffection and sedition to outsiders and strangers. India has proved to the world beyond cavil that she is loyal to the core to the British Raj; she has to be loyal for her own sake. She knows the wise saw: "United we stand, divided we fall," and has adopted it as her motto. In England's darkest hour during this war she (Continued at foot of next column.)

CROWD AT THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Allow me to support "Bunkum's" views regarding the effeminate remarks of "Eye-witness" in a recent issue. Fancy having been tapped on the arm by a policeman's cane! Horror! even in these days of wholesale destruction of life and property. And even assuming that a certain police reservist did go out on his way, and into the botanical garden gates to "tap the arm" of someone, it must surely be assumed that there was good reason for it. In such a mass of cheap ticket hunters, to my way of thinking a gentle tap on the arm—such were administered—was a much more sane and resourceful act than diving right into the vortex of struggling patriots, and holding up the human flood while an unnecessarily violent—or, "patriotic"—individual was removed in approved police manner. There were people in that rush for the "early doors" who behaved in such an uncouth manner that to tap them on the arm was gentlemanly treatment indeed. I saw several uniformed persons administer much more severe measures as resentment against some undue pushing. Why, a full-blooded Rugby "scrum" was not in it, and some of the Chinese "bloody" who were accompanied by aspirants to matrimonial honours, or others who had already achieved that ideal completely lost their heads. One of these persons, who seemed to have acquired absolutely no knowledge of how to treat an English lady, who was my wife, and a "tap" on an organ not far removed from the arm, which resulted, I am glad to say, in his getting rid of some of his mud and violent gore. He, at least, will know how to conduct himself in a cosmopolitan crowd in future. Tap on the arm indeed! If some London police I knew of had had to deal with that mad rush for the gardens when the gates were half-opened the "tap" would have been in the region which is generally assumed to contain the ingredients which go to make up what "Eye-witness" apparently lacks—common-sense and "savvy."

The Police Reservists who had charge of these gates behaved in a manner which was amazing, both for its tolerance and good-feeling. They had a most unusual and unlooked-for situation to deal with, and if in the performance of that duty there was nothing more to complain of than that some person, male or female, received a "tap on the arm," well, it was remarkable, for, as I have stated, much more severe treatment was necessary in some cases.

Some people would be well advised to squint when they are really hurt—there is far too much readiness to squeal, or shout "Kamrad" in these days of "Kultur" let loose.—Enclosing my card, Yours faithfully,

PATRIOT.

AUCTION BRIDGE—A QUERY

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Referring to the letter in your to-day's issue, headed as above, your anonymous correspondent should read the rules of Auction Bridge published this year by the Portland Club, London.

Perhaps he has done so, but considers London also is an "Antiquated Outpost."

—Yours truly,

C. A. PEEL.

Canton, 23rd October.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION II.

88th CO. R.G.A. v. 37th CO. R.G.A.

League football opened yesterday at the Happy Valley with one of those unpleasant incidents, which make one wonder if local football should be placed under the heading of "sport." The above R.G.A. teams met on the Club Ground and a good fast game was in progress with the 88th Company leading by one goal to nil. A penalty was then awarded against the men from Stonecutters, which they vigorously disputed, finally walking off the field and refusing to continue the game. Making all allowances for keen regimental rivalry, possible indifference to refereeing, and the temper of service men strained almost to breaking point on account of the dollar question, the team that walks off the field because of a referee's decision places itself hopelessly in the wrong. Play on, and complain afterwards should be the maxim of all footballers and very heavy penalties should be enforced by the Football authorities with a view to preventing such unsportsmanlike scenes.

Referee—Mr. Rakes.

R. ENGINEERS (R.) v. MIDDLESEX (R.)

These teams met in the 2nd Division on the Navy Ground and a good even struggle ensued. The sappers were the first to open the scoring. Pascall beating the opposing goalkeeper with a well judged shot. Shortly afterwards Back equalised for the Middlesex, the interval arriving with the scores 1-1.

On resuming the Middlesex added another, Brannington scoring from a penalty kick. Pascall then notched number two for the Engineers, again bringing the scores level. The attack of each side was rather too good for the opposing defence and both sides had excellent opportunities of further scoring, but failed badly in front of goal. Result R. E. Res. 2, Middlesex Res. 2.

Referee—Mr. E. W. Black.

prayers of the people of India, of all castes and creeds, have gone forth for the safety and well-being of the British Empire. Long live our Emperor! Yours, etc.,

H.S.K.

COOLIE FACTION FIGHT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, five Sanitary Board coolies were summoned by three hawkers for assault.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Leo d'Almada for the defendants.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada stated that the parties had had a faction fight lately, and the summons was the result of the fight. He and his learned brother agreed that both parties should be bound over on personal bonds of \$30 each to abstain from future quarrels.

Mr. Dyer Ball agreed to this course. One of the Sanitary Board coolies was then charged with the unlawful possession of a dagger without a permit.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who defended, told His Worship that the man had bought the dagger solely for his self-protection. He had been assaulted several times before, and he was on his face and arms as a result. When charged at the Police Station he had made a clean breast of the affair to the Police. The defendant had been in the employment of the Sanitary Board for over two years, and all that time he had borne a good character and had given every satisfaction.

His Worship decided to record a conviction against defendant and discharged him with a caution.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

EVADING THE LIQUOR DUTY.

A Chinese was charged with the possession of 25 bottles of Chinese wine on which duty had not been paid.

Inspector Kent stated that the defendant was arrested while coming off a pier early in the morning with a kerosene tin containing samshu.

A fine of \$50 was imposed.

THE ATTRACTION OF HONGKONG.

A Chinese who had been banished for twenty years from the Colony about two years ago was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Defendant pleaded that he was a Hongkong-born Chinese, and had been twice banished to Canton, but was unable to earn his living there.

The case was adjourned to next Monday, when the defendant will be committed for trial.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

The case in which a Chinese buyer of the Kin Wing firm was charged with obtaining goods to the value of \$1,717, from several firms on forged orders, was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who appeared for the defence, announced that a settlement has been arrived at, and said he would like His Worship to allow the charge to be withdrawn.

The Magistrate agreed.

A COOLIE'S MISTAKE.

A Chinese coolie was charged by Mr. Harold Pelley, of the Hongkong Electric Light Co., with the larceny of 42 lbs. of copper wire and 12 lbs. of solder, of the total value of \$50, from the Company's godown at Duddell Street.

It was stated that a detective saw the defendant coming out of Duddell Street into Queen's Road carrying under his arm a parcel containing the articles mentioned.

Defendant pleaded that he thought the articles were no longer required; that was why he took them.

Mr. Pelley identified the articles as belonging to the Hongkong Electric Co. He said the articles were very valuable, and it was impossible to get any more of them just now. Defendant was employed by the Company, and had borne a good character during the 8 months he served them. There had been a lot of thieving lately.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CHARGE AGAINST RICSHA COOLIE DISMISSED.

A ricsha coolie was charged by Mr. Wm. McGrann, lighthouse keeper, with demanding more than the legal fare and using abusive language to him.

Inspector Sim stated that the complainant hired the ricsha at Ice House Street at about 4 p.m. on Tuesday. When he reached his destination, which was 17, Leighton Hill Road, just opposite Craigflower Club grounds, complainant got out and paid ten cents to the defendant, who asked for more. When this was refused defendant followed complainant into the house abusing him, and was handed over to a luhong.

Defendant stated that complainant ordered him to run fast, which he did. The way was long, and he naturally expected something more for his extra trouble. Complainant refused to give him anything more and struck him.

Mr. McGrann stated that ten cents was the legal fare. He frequently made these journeys from his house to the barber's, and had always paid ten cents.

Mr. J. R. Wood disagreed. He said the defendant should have been paid fifteen cents, and he ordered the defendant to be discharged.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The concluding game of the 83rd Co. R.G.A. and 25th Middlesex Regt. was played on Tuesday night, the Artillery men qualifying to meet the 87th Company in the next round. The first two games of the next match were played by Cpl. Ellarby, of the R.A.M.C. opposing Gunner Donaldson of the 88th Company R.G.A., and Cpl. Woolman, R.A.M.C., meeting Lieut. A. C. Cooney, R.G.A. The 88th Company were 12 points ahead on the evening's play. Scores:—

Gr. Parrott 200 L/Cpl. Sewell 187

Total Score ... 1,566 Total Score ... 1,322

83RD CO. R.G.A. 25TH MIDDLESEX REGT.

R.A.M.C. 88TH CO. R.G.A.

L/Cpl. Ellarby 200 Gr. Donaldson 181

Cpl. Woolman 159 Lt. Cooney ... 200

INTIMATIONS

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" GOLF CLUBS.

LADIES' MODELS AND GENT'S MODELS.

INCLUDING

DRIVERS. MASHIES.

BAFFIES. MID IRONS.

BRASSIES. DRIVING IRONS.

JIGGERS. PUTTERS.

LOFTERS. NIBLICS.

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HICKORY SHAFTS.

ACCESSORIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Exceptional facilities for quick delivery of

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COATS \$15.00 TO \$30.00 IN

HOMESPUNS, SCOTCH AND REAL HARRIS

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COATS \$15.00 TO \$30.00 IN

HOMESPUNS, SCOTCH AND REAL HARRIS

TWEEDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.
MEMBERS are informed that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Guild Offices, 10, Des Vaux Road, at 2.30 P.M., on FRIDAY, October 26th. It is hoped that every member in port will make an effort to attend.
L. DOLIVEYRA,
Secretary. [1187]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1917, commencing at 3.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1188]

HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ "TRANSMARINA"
(TRANSMARINA TRADING COMPANY).
Import and Export
AMSTERDAM-NEW YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ "TRANSMARINA" has opened a BRANCH OFFICE at Hongkong in the New Post Office Building.
HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ "TRANSMARINA" [1189]

FOR SALE.

CHINA PONY, good back, up to weight, has been used, reasonably fast.
Apply—Box 25.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1200]

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.
Apply—JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund, Canton. [1201]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIFIC MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, up to and for the sum of £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 25th October, 1917.
The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."
"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1917. [1202]

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

MATE OF PILOT BRIG.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON invite applications for the appointment of MATE OF THE PILOT BRIG. The Salary of the Appointment is Rs. 205-15-250 a month with free messing on the Brig.
Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the rules in Part III of the Civil Service Regulations which are applicable to the European Services.
A Candidate for the Appointment must be a British-born subject, not less than 25 and not more than 30 years of age, and must be in possession of a Board of Trade Master's Certificate or a Colonial Master's Certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II., have been made applicable.
Applications, which will be received up to the 31st December, 1917, should be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port accompanied by—

- A Copy of the Candidate's Birth Certificate.
 - Copies of not less than three satisfactory Certificates attesting to the candidate's good conduct, sobriety and ability.
 - A Medical Certificate of fitness signed by a Qualified Medical Officer.
- The selected candidate will be eligible for an appointment in the Rangoon Pilot Service when a vacancy occurs.
By Order,
H. LEONARD,
Off. Secretary.
Rangoon, the 8th October, 1917. [1203]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 16011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE ROSSER of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter neither will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1917. [1116]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4508 for two Shares Nos. 8771 and 17949 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARREIRO DE LECHE of Macao, late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1917. [1119]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the Supply of Liquors and Refreshments at the Terminal Stations at Tai Sha Tau and Kowloon and on all Trains on the above Railway.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY," will be received at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon, and at the Office of the Managing Director at Tai Sha Tau until Noon of SATURDAY, November 3rd.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon or the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tau.
The Railway does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager,
British Section.
WEN TEH CHANG,
Managing Director,
Chinese Section.
Kowloon, 20th October, 1917. [1179]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [118]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A The Peak, HALF-HOUSE, Furnished, within easy distance of the tram.
Moderate rental.
Write—Box 40,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1190]

TO LET OR FOR SALE

N. 47, CONDUIT ROAD.
Apply to—COMPRADORE DEPT.,
Messrs. KARANJI & Co.,
2, Connaught Road, Central. [1149]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [1200]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Mereton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES in Shamson, Canton.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [12]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1241]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, TEN PRINCE.
Apply to—Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1088]

INTIMATIONS

OUR + DAY.

ADDITIONAL.

BY kind arrangement with Messrs. J. J. BLAKE and M. S. COWAN,
The "OUR DAY" Committee have pleasure in announcing that

THE CAMEOS

will give a Special Performance under the Patronage of His Excellency The Governor, Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General VENTRIS, Commodore SANDERSON, R.N., at the

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ON MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER, at 3.15 P.M.
THE WHOLE OF THE NET PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO "OUR DAY" FUND

Bookings at MOUTRIE'S opens To-day (Wednesday), 24th October, at 9 A.M.
Stalls \$3
Dress Circle \$2
[1195]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

OPENING CRUISE.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 27th instant, when there will be Ladies' Races for the Handicap, One Design, Heyward Hays and Gael Class of Yachts.

There will also be a race for Cruisers of Chinese and English Rig, and a Scratch Four-Oar Contest.
Competitors should be in attendance at the Club House not later than 2.30 P.M.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1917. [1189]

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., Ltd.,

P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. [1108]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RANEE" having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1917. [125]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "s. JACOB"

having arrived from SINGAPORE. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned or before the 26th inst. or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 25th inst. at 10 A.M. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.
No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVAS-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1917. [1184]

INTIMATION

EVERY CAKE OF

WATSON'S



IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF PURE CARBOLIC ACID SPECIFIED.

SUPPLIED IN 3 STRENGTHS

VIZ.:

5% FOR TOILET USE.
PRICE \$1.20 per box of three cakes.

10% FOR THE BATH.
PRICE \$1.75 per box of three cakes.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP.
PRICE 75 Cents per cake.

TO BE OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

TELEPHONE 16 [12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th OCTOBER, 1917.

NEED FOR STEADFASTNESS

THE PRIME MINISTER uttered a timely warning on the subject of a premature peace in the course of his rousing speech at the Albert Hall on Tuesday. Clearly foreseeing the fate which awaits them if the war is fought to a finish, the ruling caste in Germany is employing its ingenuity in all directions to bring about an inconclusive settlement. "The enemy is attempting to divide the nation and to set one Ally against another," says Mr. Lloyd George. That is the object of their various peace proposals, which are thrown down in the hope that they may prove an apple of discord. Germany realizes that by provoking discussion she stands to lose nothing and may gain much, for the demands of the Allies are more likely to be modified than increased as a result. Proof of this is furnished by the programme which the delegate of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of Russia will submit to the forthcoming Conference between the Allies in Paris. In this it is suggested that the destiny of Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian Irredenta should be determined by a full and uninfluenced plebiscite, that compensation to the countries devastated by the German invaders should be paid out of an international fund, and that the colonies wrested from Germany should be returned. That follows closely the formula, "No annexations and no indemnities" and is precisely what the Central European Powers would wish. Neither France nor Italy, however, is in the least likely to consent to its claims being decided by the vote of enemy subjects who have been "planted" in Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, and Trentino in furtherance of a definite object. Nor will the idea of transferring to their own shoulders a great part of the obligations which the Central Powers have incurred to Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania and Poland appeal to the Entente.

The eventual destination of the German Colonies is, perhaps, a more debatable question, though it is extremely improbable that they will be handed back to the tender mercies of their former owners. After all, it must be remembered that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates represents only a section of Russian opinion, though it has an assertive section. It is largely under Socialistic influence, which has failed to reach the peasantry constituting three-fourths of the population of Russia. Despite this discordant voice, however, we have Mr. Lloyd George's assurance that the Allies are working together with the greatest harmony and there is no shadow of dissension between them. Any misunderstanding that may exist in some quarters will be removed by the Allied Conference, and the Powers leagued against the enemies of civilization will derive mutual strength and support from the interchange of ideas. As the PRIME MINISTER pointed out, the great purpose of the war is not a question of territorial re-adjustment except so far as that is necessary for the recognition of national rights. Nor is it a question of indemnities, except so far as that is essential in order to provide compensation for the wrongs inflicted. It is pre-eminently a question of the destruction of the false idea, which has intimidated and enslaved Europe, or would have done so if it had been triumphant. That is a point which cannot be too strongly emphasised, for there is a growing tendency to obscure it with the other issues raised by our astute foes. Deeply as we must deplore the bloodshed and suffering involved by a continuance of the war, there is, unhappily, no alternative if we desire an enduring peace. To accept Germany's overtures to-day would be to condemn the next generation to "terrors which even the vividest imagination dare not portray." The German Junkers would acclaim the result of the war as a triumph and use it as an argument for the continuation and development of their past policy. In the vigorous and picturesque language of the PRIME MINISTER, "the real enemy is the war-spirit fostered in Prussia with its ideal of a world in which force and brutality would reign supreme. That war-spirit is enshrined in Potsdam, and there will not be any peace or liberty in the world until that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever." The task is formidable, but with endurance, concentration and unity it can be accomplished, for, thanks to the advent of America in the war and the increasing failure of submarine warfare, "time is on our side."

A special general meeting of the China Coast Officers' Guild will be held at the Guild Offices at 2.30 p.m. on Friday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 6th October amounted to 56,455 tons and the sales to 71,051 tons.

The death is announced from London of Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, late H. M. Consul in Fochow. Mr. Playfair, who was 67 years of age, retired in 1910.

A subscription of £55 10s. made on the s.s. *Aki Maru* by passengers on the trip between Townsville and Manila has been remitted from Hongkong to H.B.M. Consul-General at Tientsin for the credit of the British Red Cross Fund in that port.

Included in the Chinese Government's reply to the joint note of the Diplomatic Body touching the desiderata of the Entente Powers, China is believed (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) to have expressed the hope that foreign tobacco and wines will be included in the list of taxable imports in future.

The Sanitary Board inform us that, owing to the existence of anthrax in some part in the interior of China, restrictions have been placed on the importation of cattle. This will result in a shortage of beef in the Colony. We understand that all the West River steamers have been held up and disinfected because it is supposed that the disease originated somewhere in the region of Wuchow.

The Honorary Secretary of the Society of St. George, Hongkong, will be glad to receive, from the few members who have not yet paid, the entrance fee and subscription for this year—in all \$7—so that the accounts may be brought up to date before the annual meeting. Members of the Society are also reminded that the Honorary Secretary is prepared to receive names of other Englishmen for membership when proposed and seconded by members. Names thus submitted are passed on to the Committee for approval, and they will be notified in due course of their election. Remittances should be sent to the Hon. Treasury, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [11]

CONFERENCE ON MILITARY

PEKING, October 24th.

The President has had a conference on military affairs with the Premier, Wang Chi-chien and Tan Chi-kwei.

Hsung Shi-ling has wired to Luk Wing-tung asking him to mediate with the South-West in order to put a stop to the fighting.

Fengtien Tsuchan has wired to Peking demanding the dismissal of Chan Ping-kwan and Tam Ho-ming.

The death is announced of the Jehol Tutor, Chiang Kwei-ti.

Wang Tab-sieh has announced his intention to resign, but all of the other Ministers are endeavouring to persuade him to change his mind.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [11]

CANTON, October 24th.

ENEMIES ASK FOR CHARITY.

Five Germans who were employed in the Maritime Customs have petitioned the Tsuchan for charity. They state that they were dismissed after the relations between China and Germany were broken off, and they have no savings and no means of earning a livelihood. They also handed a list of their expenses showing that each of them requires \$30 a month.

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

Reports have been received in Canton stating that the Tsuchan of Fukien by order of and with support from the Government, has decided to attack Kwangtung on a certain date. Numerous retired military officers who have been engaged in the Province are recalled to Fukien for consultation. The local Authorities are considerably excited over the matter.

MONTHLY EXPENSES OF TROOPS.
The Tsuchan, Chan Ping-kwan has ordered the Provincial Treasury to pay \$800,000 every month for the troops sent from Canton to assist Hunan. The Superintendent of the Treasury has asked that the amount may be paid by instalments as times are rather hard.

THE PROPOSED TROOPS.
It is said that the Peking Government has given instructions to some of the leaders in Canton to dismiss Chan Ping-kwan. It is said that Li Yew-hon, the Civil Governor has been chosen to succeed him.

WAICHOW AFFAIRS.
A military meeting was held in the Tsuchan's Yamen yesterday to consultative over Waichow affairs. All the leaders attended the meeting and most of them requested the Tsuchan to settle the troubles in a peaceful manner.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOPES.
The President, hoping to bring the troubles in the South-West Provinces to an end, has sent two delegates to request General Luk Wing-tung not to waste men and money for personal disputes. The delegates arrived in Canton yesterday, and will start for Kwangsi to see the General after visiting to the Canton authorities.

"THE GAMBLING QUESTION."

In the Union Church Record for Oct. the following appears amongst the notes by the Pastor.

"By the time this is in your hands our Hongkong lottery will have come and gone. I thought, in my duty to protest, and did so with much sorrow of heart. The congregation of Union Church must know after these years that views of mine are never thrust upon them as *ex cathedra*, but presented with affection as to the heart and conscience of reasonable men. I am neither your dictator nor your judge, and have entire respect for reflecting and instructed difference of opinion. I am, however, responsible for giving you the best of such judgment, insight and experience as I may possess, and it seemed to me that a crisis had come which called for a stand on this matter."

"I do not expect that friends who, perhaps have never had occasion to give the question much consideration will at once or altogether see it in the light which is so clear to me. But a point I would fain commend unto every man's conscience in the sight of God" is the midst of a native population with whom gambling is undoubtedly a bitter evil. Is it worth while, for the sake of an indulgence which it would not hurt us greatly to do without, to place a stumbling block before our neighbours? If you play for money or bet on races your servants and others know all about it, and draw their own conclusions. Not that the ill-effects are confined to the Chinese, as you must very well know. Is not this a matter in which we do well to lean to "the side of the angels," and give the ideal the benefit of the doubt?"

"It is but little that most of us really deny ourselves, when all is said and done, for our weaker brethren's sake."

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknowledged \$13,232.44 250
Collected by Miss A. Graham 5.00
\$13,237.44 250

THE WAR.

THE OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

SPEECH BY MR. DUKE, K.C.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A MOST SATISFACTORY DAY

LONDON, October 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states that yesterday's attack, although on a smaller scale, was very like the former battles in the present Flanders offensive as regards tactics and conditions. Captured orders show that General von Arnim attaches great importance to the retention of Houthulst Forest and has instructed that it must be held at all costs, therefore the gains hereabouts to an extreme depth of a thousand yards is most satisfactory.

Beyond Poelcapelle the third Naval Division is opposed to us, which is reported to contain a considerable number of men who participated in the recent fleet mutiny.

On the whole the day has proved to be most satisfactory and our positions along the dominant ridge, running to the northwards from Gravenstafel has been much improved.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, October 23rd.

The new Battle of the Aisne has developed very favourably.

The French have captured all of the crests forming the objectives and have progressed beyond. The troops are now occupying the counter-slopes.

The advance is three kilometres deep on a front of eight kilometres.

Fort Malmouin was captured early in the attack and also the villages of Allement, Les Vallons and Chavignon with Chavignon Ravine and Laon Plain now lying before the French.

Three thousand prisoners and nineteen guns were captured.

The fighting continues.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A wireless German official report states:—The bitter fighting continues on the northern slopes of Chemin des Dames and also astride the Laon road.

The French have advanced as far as Chavignon.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

AERIAL WARFARE.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* on aviation work, says:—There is fine weather and an improvement in visibility.

On Sunday there was much artillery observation work.

Four tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes near Courtrai and Roulers and on a big gun position near Douai.

Three tons were dropped during the night on Roulers and Lichtervelde railway stations, where fires were started, and also at the above-mentioned aerodromes.

A pilot reaching the aerodrome as the enemy's night bombing machines were leaving dropped bombs amongst them.

There has been heavy air fighting, chiefly well over the enemy's line.

Thirteen hostile machines were brought down, three were driven down, and eight of ours are missing, including a night bomber.

The naval air-squadrons attached to the Army have been fighting throughout these operations and accounted for a large share of the machines brought down.

The Australian squadron, who have up to the present been training, have commenced active work and have already proved themselves worthy of the high opinion formed of them on their arrival.

ACCOUNT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—Highly successful minor operations were carried out by us this morning in the neighbourhood of Poelcapelle, and, in conjunction with the French, south of Houthulst Forest, battalions of the Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Berks Regiments, with the Northern-berland Fusiliers, attacked east of Poelcapelle on a mile and a half front. They captured a number strongly fortified buildings with concrete redoubts on the hill east of the village heights.

The rain made the ground slippery and the task of assembly difficult.

The whole of the objectives were nevertheless captured after fierce fighting in which many Germans were killed. We pressed on south-east of Poelcapelle and carried other valuable positions beyond the line of objectives.

The Gloucesters, Cheshire, Lancashire Fusiliers, Manchester and Royal Scots Battalions further north, in co-operation with the French, attacked on a two-mile front from the Ypres-Staden Railway to north of Mangelare.

We captured, after severe fighting, the southern defences of Houthulst Forest and a further series of fortified farms at several points.

The Allies are firmly established well beyond the southern boundary of the forest.

A strong local counter-attack in the vicinity of the railway checked our advance astride the railway line, but the enemy was unable to prevent progress in other places. We took two hundred prisoners and the enemy casualties are heavy.

EFFECT OF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy attacked during the night one of our new positions in the southern portion of Houthulst Wood and forced us back a short distance.

We maintained our consolidated gains on the remainder of the front.

There was rain during the night and the weather is stormy and unsettled.

BRITISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD OSTEND.

LONDON, October 23rd.

An Admiralty announcement says:—Our ships bombarded naval works at Ostend on Sunday. Photographs show that the results were satisfactory.

CONSOLIDATING GAINS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states:—The weather is again wet and dreary. The battle-ground is shrouded in a dense mist. Nevertheless, consolidation of our new gains progressed well yesterday, and, with the exception of the fortified post fringing the Houthulst Forest, which the Germans re-occupied after a vigorous counter-attack last night, we are pretty well established in the captured positions.

The Germans fought determinedly, especially in the little dip through which the Staden Railway runs, and the ground hereabouts is strewn with their dead. Their front defences seemed held stronger than in the earlier battles hereabouts and the machine gun barrage was intense. The effects of the latter were luckily minimised owing to the very thick weather.

We carried, despite strong resistance, a network of fortified buildings with concrete redoubts east of Poelcapelle. Below this, to the southern flanks of attack, progress does not appear to have been so fast, due to the desperate resistance of the enemy, who fears the threat to the high ground about Passchendaele. Anglo-French gunners are now searching Houthulst Forest.

BAVARIANS SACRIFICED TO SAVE PRUSSAINS.

The German Army is beginning to think and talk in a manner which must cause concern to the Higher Command. The Bavarians are openly grumbling at being sacrificed to save the Prussians. A German non-commissioned officer gives a good illustration of the extent of the disaffection. He states that a fortnight ago thirteen men of his Company deserted, saying they were going home. One of them actually reached his home, but the others were arrested *en route*. The significant thing is that they have all been sent back to their regiment, the Higher Command apparently shrinking from adopting approved methods with them.

The Correspondent gives the following incident, which reflects eloquently the German man-power problem:—Last Sunday a German soldier wandered into our lines on the Menin Road. He was only four feet high and half-witted, and the only information he could give was that he had been drafted from a recruit depot five weeks earlier.

FRENCH FRONT.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, October 23rd.

A *communiqué* states:—During the day, enemy artillery reacted feebly in Belgium. Our troops consolidated on conquered ground north of Veldhoek. In an attack in the morning two field guns were captured.

The artillery struggle is violent in the Epine de Cheyrihy and Pantheon sector and the Cerny-region.

There are fairly lively artillery actions at Avocourt Wood, north of Chaume Wood.

GERMAN AERIAL LOSSES.

Between October 11th and 12th, nineteen enemy aeroplanes and three balloons were brought down, while twenty-eight aeroplanes were seriously damaged.

A NEW FRENCH ATTACK.

PARIS, October 23rd.

A *communiqué* states:—After an artillery preparation for several days we attacked at 5.15 this morning powerful German organisations in the region of Allement and Mal Maison.

We have made considerable progress along the entire front of attack and taken many prisoners.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A German wireless official message states:—The Anglo-French penetrated deeply into our defences on the southern edge of Houthulst Wood.

Counter-attacks repulsed the enemy, whose whole gains are only three hundred metres deep and twelve hundred wide. The enemy's assaults at Poelcapelle astride the Gheluvelt failed. The enemy's artillery firing between the Ailette and Brave increased to a continuous drumfire.

This morning the French attacked at daybreak. We took one hundred prisoners south-west of Beaumont.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BALKANS FRONT.

FRENCH ARTILLERY DESTROY POSITIONS.

PARIS, October 23rd.

An Eastern *communiqué* states:—Our artillery is continuing a destructive bombardment of enemy positions in the region of Doiran and Vardar and north of Monastir. The course of operations is clearing up the ground in the vicinity of our new positions north-west of Pogonad. We have taken prisoner fifty Austrians.

Aerial Activities.

PARIS, October 23rd.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Sunday night dropped several bombs on Melle railway sidings, near Ghent. Our bombers yesterday afternoon attempted to raid St. Den's Western aerodrome, but owing to clouds they dropped on Zeebrugge mole, hitting two small vessels. The bombs burst close to the seaplane base. All our machines returned.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS IN RIGA GULF. GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Russian Naval *communiqué* states:—Enemy submarines were discovered in the Gulf of Finland.

In the recent operations in the Baltic Isles, the enemy, through mines, submarine attacks and gunfire, had two Dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats, a transport and numerous mine-sweepers put out of action, though their ultimate fate is unknown.

We established definitely the loss of six enemy torpedo destroyers.

We lost the battleship *Slava* and a large destroyer named the *Gram*. The fighting value of our other ships is unimpaired.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO LAND.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Russian wireless official message states:—Our detachments in several sectors of the Riga region occupied first line trenches which the enemy abandoned. Enemy destroyers shelled the coast six miles north of Werder.

The enemy attempted to land eight miles north of Werder but did not succeed.

NO LAND OPERATIONS.

PETROGRAD, October 23rd.

General Dukhomin, the new Chief of Staff, in an interview, said he was of opinion that the Germans had landed at Werder in order to prevent an attack on the islands. He did not expect serious land operations before the spring.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A German official message states:—The booty from Oesel, Moon and Dagö Islands amounts to a hundred guns.

We have captured 20,000 prisoners.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT. AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTACKS DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, October 23rd.

An Italian official message states:—We drove back yesterday, with severe losses, strong Austro-German attacks on Mount Piave in Cadore. We reconquered this morning a portion of the entrenchment which the enemy temporarily occupied.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A BYE ELECTION.

COALITIONIST RETURNED.

LONDON, October 16th.

The East Islington bye-election resulted as follows:—
Mr. Smallwood (Coalitionist) 2,309
Mr. Baker (Favouring Air Reprisals) 532
Mr. Barnard (Representing the New National Party) 63

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS. RESIGNATION TENDERED.

PARIS, October 23rd.

M. Painlevé has tendered the Cabinet's resignation. President Poincaré has declined to accept it in view of the Chamber's vote of confidence on October 19th. He has begged M. Poincaré to withdraw the resignation.

LATEST CABLES.

The Cabinet crisis has been settled, all the Ministers remaining in office except Mr. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been replaced by M. Barthou.

A MILLION STERLING FOR "OUR DAY."

LONDON, October 23rd.

"Our Day" totals reached a million sterling, irrespective of street collections. The largest sums are arriving from Canada. Toronto has forwarded £180,000.

AMERICA'S GREAT CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter expressing the most profound appreciation of the American Red Cross for its contribution of a million dollars of the British Red Cross. He says that the gift is characteristic of the generous and friendly heart of the American people and will further strengthen the real Anglo-American understanding created by the former's whole-hearted entry into the war for Liberty.

AMERICA ONLY FIGHTING GERMANY.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria and had not ruptured relations with Bulgaria.

NATIONAL ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, October 22nd.

The first part of the Premier's speech at the Albert Hall, on Tuesday, when launching a great autumn campaign for national economy, was published in yesterday's issue.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said:—A conflict of this kind must be ended now. (Cheers.) That is why it is essential for the future of the human race that the decision shall be reached now in this struggle, that brute force shall be dethroned for ever, so that our children may not be condemned to the terrors which even the vivid imagination dare not portray; that is why we are putting all our strength into getting the right issue in this conflict now.

The real enemy is the war-spirit fostered in Prussia with its ideal of a world in which force and brutality would reign supreme as against the ideal of a world peopled by free democracies united in an honourable league of peace. That war-spirit is enshrined in Potsdam, and there will not be any peace in the world or liberty till that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever. (Cheers.) This year I had hoped that we might have broken that terrible power. We had been looking forward to a great converging movement which would have accomplished that purpose. The temporary collapse of Russian military power has, I will not say disappointed, but has postponed our hopes; but time is on our side.

The Prime Minister went on to say that two factors contributed to that fact, namely, the advent of America and the increasing failure of submarineism. Our monthly shipping losses were now not much over a third of our losses in April last. The losses of German submarines in 1917 were more than twice as many as for the whole of last year. Arrangements had been made whereby British shipping turned out in 1918 would be four times as much as the total for 1916. (Applause.) America was doing the same. (Applause.) The speaker here paid great tribute to Sir Edward Carson, to whose insight and persistence he attributed the fact that our success against submarineism was beyond our expectations.

The Premier emphasised the fact that Germany's enemies produced the world's food supplies and raw material, so that even if the German military machine succeeded—which it would not—this federation of free peoples of many races and climes could, by withholding their products and refusing to grip the Prussian hand in any market of the world, reduce Germany to a state of impotence and desolation; and they would do this if necessary. (Applause.) However, the Allies must husband their resources to last through till Russia had recovered and America was ready. The Prime Minister proceeded:—Save food, save clothing, luxuries and labour. The Allies must save in men. We must increase production in every direction; above all let us cultivate endurance, and steadfastness. Waiting means winning. (Cheers.) Beware of the people trying to sow dissension and distrust by deception. The enemy on most battle-fronts has organised with deadly care and ingenuity an offensive behind the lines. I know what I am talking about. France discovered it in time. Look out for Bolshevism in all shapes and forms. It is the latest and most formidable weapon of the German Army. Let us have endurance, concentration and unity. This is not the time to talk of parties; there is but one party—the nation. (Hear, hear.) The enemy are attempting to divide the nation and set one Ally against another. In America, Italy and Russia they are trying to sow distrust of England, and here they are trying to sow distrust among ourselves and to rattle us. Keep steady, keep steady, and we will win. Germany is encouraging her Allies by telling them, "Wait a little longer and these people will break up among themselves." I am glad to say the Allies at present are working with the greatest harmony. There is no shadow of disunion. We are on the eve of one of the most important military and political inter-Ally conferences ever held. Some of the most prominent statesmen and most distinguished soldiers of the Allies will be there, and it will be the first time we shall have the inestimable advantage of the presence of representatives of America and the new Russian democracy. The decisions taken will affect the whole course of the war and may determine the ultimate issue. Whatever they are, we must prepare to support and enforce those decisions with all our strength and power.

The Premier concluded:—Our burdens, however great, are light as feathers compared with those of our soldiers. Just think, at this moment there are tens of thousands of them lying, and have been lying days, in bloodstained quagmires, not with a bomb dropping here and another a mile off, but the vapouring of night, but with a daily and nightly deluge of death raining down upon them, searching for their poor trench shelters. They are waiting for the hours when they can advance another mile on the road to victory. If we do all we can we shall not be able to requite their heroism. (Cheers.) If we do less than all we can we shall dishonour their sacrifice. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law, following Mr. Lloyd George, stated that national war bonds had been issued instead of a great loan, which necessarily dislocated financial arrangements. The advantage of the new system was that it was not spasmodic but steady and persistent. Deposits at the banks were now practically at the same figure as when the last war loan was issued. They wanted the people to lend money direct to the State instead of depositing it in the banks.

Referring to the Air Service, Mr. Bonar Law said that for many months it had priority over every other arm of supply. British airmen on the West Front dropped eight thousand bombs behind the German lines in September, while the Germans dropped a thousand behind our lines. Our airmen in Flanders damaged the enemy far more in that month than he damaged us in spite of all his raids. We could not prevent air raids, but it was our business to make them as costly as possible. Germany had carried out a detestable kind of aerial warfare. We would avoid it if we could, but the enemy was determined thereon. So be it. Our enemies would find that what they gave us would be returned to them in full measure pressed down and running over. General Smuts said the true battlefield of this war was not on the sea or the land, or in the air, but in the souls of the nations. A great moral victory would be gained which would mean much for the future development of the country.

LATEST CABLES.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN IRELAND.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SINN FEINERS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., Secretary for Ireland, replied to the motion of Mr. John Redmond, that this House deplores the policy which has been pursued and is being pursued by the Irish Executive and Military Authorities at a time when the highest interests of Ireland and the Empire demand the creation of an atmosphere favourable to a successful result of the deliberations of the Irish Convention. Mr. Duke defended his Irish policy and emphasised that the Sinn Feiners, who had endeavoured to stir up revolt, had been treated with unprecedented magnanimity.

Dealing with the Irish Volunteers, he described them as a rebel force which had been steadily organising throughout Ireland for months. He quoted the speech of the Sinn Fein leader DeValera, the new member for East Clare, "We have arms and shall use them when the time comes. Be ready and you will be more successful than last time. If anybody offers us a helping hand from France, from America or from Germany we shall take it."

Mr. Duke, continuing, said the helping hand which was held out at the time of the Irish rebellion was Germany's. The deportations from Ireland in February were necessary because the Government knew the helping hand was being held out again. There were still men who persevered in the avowed determination to bring out the population of Ireland in such numbers and under such circumstances as to make the Government of Ireland impossible. They were determined to create terrorism in the country in order to achieve their object. This was being done, regardless of public interest in Ireland, with the pecuniary resources characteristic of a rebel organisation, both prior to the rebellion and to-day. The Irish administration was not more prodigal of expenses than were those who pursued this mischievous object. Many Irishmen had represented to him that the Government should run every reasonable risk rather than do anything which would cause a controversy which might have an ill effect on the Convention. On the other hand, men in various parts of Ireland were threatened now and in the future by the rebel movement.

Mr. Duke said there was the greatest alarm that, now, when it was hoped the Convention would devise a solution of the question of the Government of Ireland, it might be made actually impossible. Some desired passivity in the face of the most illegal and most dangerous action, others believed that unless freedom from disturbance was maintained, the Convention must thereby be defeated. The defeat of the Convention was the declared object of the agitators and the trouble in Ireland during recent weeks arose because the Convention was doing well. The design of the Sinn Fein leaders required the failure of the Convention and they were at present manoeuvring with the object of creating a situation wherein the Convention would appear hopeless.

The Government would do its best to suppress such criminal acts. No criticism should prevent any Government of a civilised country using any means to prevent citizens being led to deeds of violence and criminal misconduct. It would be a Government's duty to see that those leading them should not persevere in that course. While they hoped that a new constitution in Ireland was being made, and while the mass of Irishmen were satisfied that they could keep the controversy within bounds, there would be no arrests but nothing would be more helpful to the propaganda of secession than the embarkation upon a policy of arrests, but there would be no needless arrests.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the importance of saying and doing nothing at present to prejudice the prospects of the reconciliation in Ireland. He thought he was not over sanguine in hoping that within a very few months the Government would be able to present to the House of Commons a scheme for the Government of Ireland acquiesced in by a large majority of the Irish people.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AND COTTON.

New York, October 23rd.

Cotton broke sharply on a rumour that the Government contemplated seizing a million bales of German cotton stored here, this creating the impression that much cotton might be available. The rumour is contradicted by trade interests. Later, prices reacted.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 27th Oct., 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 27th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Oct., D'light.
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STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon). Capt. Ogura 15,130. KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE (SAKI MARU) (THURSDAY, 26th Oct., at 11 A.M.) Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500.

SHANGHAI and KOBE (KAGA MARU) (THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 11 A.M.) Capt. Komatsubara 12,500.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE (KATORI MARU) (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.) Capt. Koo 21,000.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA (KASHIMA MARU) (WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 12 A.M.) Capt. Totawa 21,000.

KOBE (KATORI MARU) (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.) Capt. Koo 21,000.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA (CEYLON MARU) (SUNDAY, 10th Nov.) Capt. Teida 10,000.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
K. KORI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
TENYO MARU	22,000	SATUR., 27th Oct. at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2174 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets from 1st June 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S.N. CO. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$125.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available by arrangement.

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For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 8 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Oct., at 8 A.M.
"JOSHIN MARU" ... SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 71 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HISUGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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ORDER THE

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samakui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. 10.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sammei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kauchook	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kauchook	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Except Saturdays	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 24TH OCTOBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$670	\$633 1/2	int. s/o 1917
INSURANCES.				
Canton	\$50	\$320, buyers	\$25 for 1915	
China Fire	\$20	\$131, buyers	\$9 for 1915	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, buy.	\$27 for 1915	
North China	\$25	115, buy.	15% int. account 1916	
Union	\$100	\$805	\$80 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$205, buyers	\$21 for 1915	
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$73, buyers	\$10 for year ending 30/6/17	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$118, buyers	\$125 for 1916	
Indo-China Pref. Do. Def.	\$5	\$324, buyers	6/ for 1916	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29, sales	50/ for 1916	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$85	\$12 for 1916	
Malacca Sugars	\$20	\$29, buyers	5 Pcs. for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co. H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$345, buy.	\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916	
Shanghai Docks	\$100	\$118, sel.	\$23 1/2 int. account 1917	
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$89, buyers	\$7 for 1916	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$90, buyers	\$3 for 1916	
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$115	\$3 1/2 int. account 1917	
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115	\$5.25 for 1916	
Humphreys Estates	\$100	\$115, buyers	50 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$30	\$4 for 1916	
West Point	\$50	\$85	\$3 int. account 1917	
OILS.				
Langkat	\$10	Ts. 14, buy.	Ts. 1 for year ending 31/10/16	
Shells	\$1	107/6	3/ int. account 1916	
Ural Caspian	\$1	30/-	1/2 int. account 1916	
MINING.				
Kailans	\$1	40/-	1/2 int. account 1916	
Baubs	\$1	\$23, sellers	None since 1910	
Trench	\$1	25/-	4/ int. account 1916	
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 155, buy.	Ts. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	
Kung Yik	Ts. 10	T. 154, buy.	T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16	
Oriental C.S. Co., Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 361, buy.	Ts. 6 for 1913	
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 114, buy.	Ts. 6 for year ending 30/6/17	
Yangtzepoo	Ts. 5	T. 52, s. & b.	Nil for 1915	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$63	50 cents for 1916	
China Lights	\$5	\$4.10	None since 1908	
China Providents	\$10	\$74, buyers	70 cents for 1916	
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$21, buy.	\$2 for year ending 31/7/17	
Green Island Cement	\$73	\$75, sales	30 cents for 1916	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$45, buyers	\$3 for year ending 23/2/17	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149	\$2 int. s/o 1917	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$30, buyers	\$1 int. s/o 1917	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10	\$1 for year ending 31/5/17	
Hongkong Trams	\$1	\$6.65, buyers	9% int. s/o 1917	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$83, sellers	7/ for year ending 30/4/17	
Do. New	\$1	\$9.30, sellers	35 cents for year ending 31/5/17	
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers	\$1.25 for 1916	
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13	70 cents for 1916	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$54, buyers	None since 1914	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$54, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Abor Gajahs	\$1	Sept.	\$4.60	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glenaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.60	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	April	\$4.10	55 p. c.	—
Kempas	\$1	June	\$9.20	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.60	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.90	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Bandycroft	\$1	Jan.	\$4.70	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Capah	\$1	Dec.	\$2.75	35 p. c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$2.75	35 p. c.	—

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.	October 24th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/8
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/8
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	37 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	37 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	64 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	non.
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	non.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	non.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	120 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pescos	120 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	115 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	15 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	4 1/2 % p.m. v.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	4 1/2 % p.m. v.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	5 1/2 % p.m. v.
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7 1/2 a
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$44.40
BAR SILVER per oz.	41 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong ... 20 cents, pieces ...	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10 " ...	\$0.00
Canton ... 20 " ...	\$3.70 Discount
Canton ... 10 " ...	\$0.00

WEATHER REPORT.

October 24th, at 11.23.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, also at Hongkong and Weihaiwei; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. There is apparently no material change in general distribution since yesterday.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 77.82 inches, against an average of 79.86 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... { E. winds, fresh; fine.

Formosa Channel ... { N.E. winds, strong.

South Coast of China between [The same as Hongkong and Lamooka] No. 1.

South Coast of China between [The same as Hongkong and Hainan] No. 1.

BROSSARD & MOPIN.

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Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

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Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

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BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot, of Directors
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917

Tel. No. 2332 [85]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May 1917. [141]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$1,500,000, at 2/— \$15,000,000

Silver \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, O.E. Gubbay, Esq.

F. O. Butler, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

A. E. Compton, Esq. W. L. Patterson, Esq.

G. T. M. Elkins, Esq.

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HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 900,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances.

and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CLAMPIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [68]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 191, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

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[15]